

REMARKS

In the Office Action mailed from the United States Patent and Trademark Office on July 16, 2004, the Examiner rejected claims 1-26.

Oath and Declaration

A new oath and declaration will be subsequently submitted in compliance with Examiner's objection.

Claim Objections

Claim 3 has been amended in accordance with Examiner's suggestion.

Specification

In the Office Action, the Examiner indicates that the status of the related applications must be updated. Applicant requests that the Examiner clarify which portion of the related application is out of date. Page 2, Lines 4-6 of the specification indicate a claim of priority to now expired provisional application No. 60/196,311, filed April 12, 2000.

Provisional Double Patenting

In the Office Action, the Examiner indicates that copending application 10/474,068 claims common subject matter. Since the cited application has common ownership, a terminal disclaimer is attached to overcome this provisional rejection.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 5-13, 21, and 23-25 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent. No. 6,571,245 to Huang. Applicant respectfully traverses. The standard for a Section 102 rejection is set forth in M.P.E.P 706.02, which provides:

“... for anticipation under 35 U.S.C. 102, the reference must teach every aspect of the claimed invention either explicitly or impliedly. Any feature not directly taught must be inherently present.”

With regard to claim 1, the Examiner cited col. 18, lines 27-47 of Huang to teach every aspect of the claimed invention. The last element of claim one states, “information access control to control the sharing of information requested by the at least one client by maintaining a list of those clients requesting the information **and forwarding updates of the information to those clients on the list only.**” Huang teaches a calendar database which includes a “list of users authorized to access and/or update another user’s calendar”. Huang, Col 18, Lines 37-38. This reference does not teach forwarding updates of the information to the individuals on the list. For example:

If individual A has a calendar database which includes various appoints, and which is accessible by individuals B and C. B and C may see A’s calendar at 8am and see that he is free at 10am for an appointment. However, if A adds a 10am appointment, B and C will not know of this update unless they check A’s calendar again.

The process taught in Huang therefore does not include forwarding updates to the individuals on the list. Therefore, Huang fails to anticipate every element of claim 1.

With regard to claims 8, the limitation “providing updates of the requested information only to those clients listed” is not anticipated by Huang in the same manner as described above with reference to claim 1. Therefore, Huang fails to anticipate every element of claim 8.

With regard to claim 21, The Examiner again indicates the Huang, Col 18, Lines 27-46 anticipate every limitation of this claim. The limitation “sharing the selected correlated data with the source submitting the new data”, is not anticipated in Huang. The Calendar database discussed in Huang does not include any provision to correlate data entries with other data and then send the correlated data to the person entering the new data. Therefore, Huang fails to anticipate every element of claim 21.

Since claims 5-7, 9-13, and 23-25 are dependent from one of claims 1, 8, or 14, they are allowable for at least the same reasons stated above.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 2-4, 14-19, and 22 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,339,787 to Yohe et al. Applicants respectfully traverse.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation . . . to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. MPEP 2142. Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching or suggestion supporting the combination. *In re John R. Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 1266 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Any such suggestion must be found in the prior art, and not based on applicants disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493 (Fed. Cir. 1991). A clear and particular showing of the suggestion to combine is required to support an obviousness rejection under Section 103. *Id.* For the reasons set forth below, Applicant submits

that the prior art fails both to teach or suggest all the claim limitations, and to clearly and particularly suggest the combination indicated by the Examiner; thus, Applicant's claims are not obvious in view of the prior art references.

With regard to claim 14, the Examiner indicates that Yohe teaches the following limitations contained in claim 14:

 caching the requested data as a smart cache object on the server side;

forwarding to the requesting client a view of the smart cache object; and

 providing an **interface registration object** to maintain a list of clients receiving a view of the smart cache object.

Yohe fails to teach forwarding any data to a requesting client and does not mention the use of any type interface registration object for maintaining a list of clients viewing the smart cache object. Therefore, the combination of Huang and Yohoe do not teach every element of claim 14 as required.

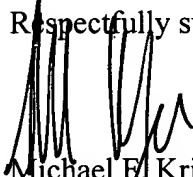
Claims 15-19 are dependent from claim 14 and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons stated above with reference to claim 14. Likewise, claims 2-4 are dependent from claim 1 and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons stated above with reference to claim 1. And further, claim 22 is dependent from claim 21 and is therefore allowable for at least the same reasons stated above with reference to claim 21.

CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that the amendments made herein do not add new matter and that the claims are now in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicants request favorable reconsideration. If the Examiner has any questions or concerns regarding this communication, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

DATED this 22nd day of June, 2005.

Respectfully submitted,



Michael F. Krieger
Attorney for Applicant
Registration No. 35,232

KIRTON & McCONKIE
1800 Eagle Gate Tower
60 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
Telephone: (801) 321-4814
Facsimile: (801) 321-4893

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